we be fixed by the Passover, but the date of Christ's sowhere ascertainable from the Scriptares. He was seen at the second of the death, not of the day. This is seen as the design. Haking much of His birth day seems the design. Haking much of His birth day seems the His birth was disputed by the early fathers. Several His birth was disputed by the early fathers. Several His birth was disputed by the carly fathers. which a feetival of their own was instituted which subt occupy them, and which also might attract some sites from theirs. Besides, the heathen festivals, such rise Saternalia, or temporary freeing of slaves, that of resents to Children, and of the "Whiter Schulee," are easily connected with Christianity, change it to a spiral slave; and traces of these are found in the present temporary. It is therefore, interesting to yion to absent me easily connected and those are found in the present admirantly. It is, therefore, interesting to view its observer at Rouse, its place of origin, and to see how far it ceres with true Christianity. The picture would be from a rewitness hast year, who housely stadied the subset. The lecturer than described the 24th December in bose; the Corso, (of old, the Flaminian way;) the forum, size visitors are reminded by Churches dedicated to this in martyrs and crowned with the cross, that is delatry Faul saw there has passed away, and a religion of Christ, at least in name, is enthroused is ruins; the arch of Titus who destroyed leuslem, and of Constantiae, who made Christianity he religion of the State? the Coissons where the ancient become assembled to see Christians form by wild beasts, but there to write a lofty cross, statutes of our Savior's passes and a most presenting, but where there are also a set othergars, lame and blind, climbing the pediadal, and willing the set has a set of the grant a land, a line to this the state of the saviet of the coissons was the content of the saviet of the see is an industrice of 300 days to based by a cross.

Refer's title Egyptian obelisk surmounted by a cross.

Refer's itself, the embodiment of Romanism, as the apple of Jupiter was of Paganism; the arased guarde to sentinel it, (strange ushers to the Popo's prayer-setting) another guard who see that the gentiemen all sur dress coats and the indies well, (which should not be rest dress coats and the ladies wells, (which should not be stilled with, as in New York, especially on Coaffrage days, we see nearly the same); the picture of the same); the picture of the same); the picture of the same of the picture of the same of the charch, the dignitaries in searlet and gold, with their attendants, the Pope on his looky phrone; the dair, whose soprane volves are obtained by a crime against limiting, the rising of the Cardinals to kiss the Pope's lad; the number of changes made in his attire during tenses, the core many their from all with the core. ceir, whose coprane volces are obtained by a crises against limanity; the rising of the Cardinals to kies the Pope's said; the number of changes made in his attire during terms; the ceremony itself from all which you go away rith a general impression of gorgeous sights, trading abes unnatural music, &c.; but none of schematty, as in the presence of God, nor of religious joy, as at the advent of the Sante Maria Maggiere in the evening, (so called as the rincipal of some twenty dedicated to the Virgin); the light of various colors; the music; the soldiers; another delike; the erowds round the doors from country and lown; the visitor subshing for a moment the spirit of the scene, and saying "the Christian religiou has some life at Rome;" the immense nave: the decorations; the abstration his benediction while the poople kneel; the mistelligible services of three hours duration; then a six reund a side altar, from which is borne in a procession of ecclesiastics, through these of greanaiers, the silver craftle of Chirst, containing a doll bady, which is placed on the high altar, and to which not peasants, but the dergy and the Pope himself, the heart of the Chirch containing a doll bady, which is planed on the high altar, and to which not peasants, but the dergy and the Pope himself, the heart of the Saint Peter's with the tent of the Saint under its dome, his chair, which is found to have been made entaries after he died, the statue of Jupiter changed into Saint Peter, the keys being substituted for the thunderboles; the faithful kissing its toes, the French and Swiss guards lining the pave to guard the Pope; his entrance, as before, unlor a causiy borne by men, with men fauning him with face which have eyes on them to show he looks over the whole world; the people prostrating themselves and! receiving his benediction, which he gives inaudity, sawing the air with his finger, his being placed on the lower throne; the esclesiastics which have posed on the lower throne; the esclesiastics where you made the pope of the sound, the soldiers present arms, and the people fall on the ground; the Pope's descending to resume his throne, whereepon precisely the same prestration is repeated to him, while, instead of sizying the people from idolatry, he receives the homage with his benediction. "exalting himself as God sitting in the temple of God, showing himself as God sitting in the temple of God, showing himself as God sitting in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God. The whole display the because described as a court ceremony, borrowed precisely from that used at the coronation of Remeses, in Taches, Egypt, 2,000 years ago. He then adverted to the gorgeous carriages and liveries of the Cardinals. Meanwalle the people, who did not go to St. Poter's listened was bare, only soldiers, ecclesia-tics, and strangers being present.) were scowling at the Cardinals, showing few signs of boliday pleasure, looking missrable and disconsolate; yet, being devout, going to see the bandino dell painted by St. Luke while the ecculptor was askeep, or instemple of the Virgin's, wearing her strange with kisses, leading her image and the wills with votive presents, such as crutches of cripples healed by her agency, or waiting for a drep of oil from her cruise, to heal all sixtuoss? The lecturer next described the following day, which was a Sunday; the Churches have of St. Paul. a Sunday; the Churches bare of worshipers; the paople at Saint John Lateran worshiping an ura in which were the head of St. Peter and half the body of St. Paul; the table of the Last Supper; the Stairs of Pilate, which Christ ascended, while going up which Lather first thought of justification by faith. He then mentioned the house of the American Legation—the only place within the walls of Rome where Protestant worship is allowed, and where some sixty persons worship in a simple war, and compared their communion with the Pope's eating the wafer which he had just made God—cating it cept that the person who prepared it first tasted it, to show it was not poisoned. Is there the added such a thing as true religion, and is its knowledge and preside possible to man? Yes: the Gospel is God's adaptation of himself to the religion. that religious susceptibility which is inherent in the maters of man. Is this artistic display (inferior as such to those of old Paganism) the result of God's intervention to give man a religion! If Paul write now such a letter as he did, on the spiritual wants of Rome, how would be fare at the Roman Custom House! If he read there his own Epistle to the Romans, some ways to conduct the results of the read there his own Epistle to the Romans, some ways to conduct the results of the read there his own Epistle to the Romans. there his own Epistle to the Romans, some worse to turns then those of Nero would await him. Romanism has had a fair trial, and produced works of art, a baggared populaainr trial, and produced works of art, a being fien, slaves, convicts and foels, the worst gentle world, and superstition. Paul would Christians there than he did. How did it does it maintain its hold on millions? Because the conviction that the conversion of the

Christians there than hy did.

does it maintain its hold on millions? Because it departed from the idea of a brotherhood in Christ's Church (an idea for which the world was not prepared,) men had been in Judaism and Faganism, accustomed to a high priest between man and God; equality gave her room for ambificulta, a priesthood, fa natural anti-world wids 150.4, came in, and thus the door wis opened for a Pope, far to every column there must be an apex. The display at St. Peter's might be improved, but it is the best seligious one in the world. If I gave up my simple faith, I should go to Rome without stopping at Oxford for the specification of a human-priesthood; and to this her justification by works is aptly joined. We must guard against the substitution of the external for the spiritual; Catholicity and Cathodrals, Protestantism and Pows, go together. Every men is a Romanist at heart—i. e. loves justification by his own merits and ceremonials; but the Bible teaches the religion of reason, conscience, and taith. We shall best honor Christ, not by keeping the day of His death, but by keeping the spirit of His life in ours. A Boy WANTED.-This is a common want. Wanted in a store-wanted in an office-wanted to run of errandswanted to mind the door-wanted for a "roller boy," (that is a printer's want)—wanted to adopt, (that is a very mare want)—wanted at "eur house," (oh, that is an every day want, though not a very large one.) But our want is a new one. A boy is wanted for a benevolent purpose Wanted to give a bome to a poor street wanderer-to a little boy begging in the street, not for money but for work. This is the case: On Saturday evening a kind friend, one of the o'4 and respectable citizens of New-York, who has laid up for himself and others, called at THE TRIBUNE Office to ask the aid of those who read our "Irems," to find a boy in whom he had become much interested. The boy called at his office in Pearl st., and being unable to make

Mr. D. understand in his broken English, told him he could ment under the impression of Turkish eletories, not write English much better than he could speak it, and presented the following words: "Will you please and give me a job to do, so as I can earn mayou'll mething to eat; I had nothing to eat to day; I am very hungry; I not talk English; I am a Russian, Sir. Seven days. My fathe other is all I are days." sia's future: it would be a stop to the expanding poli-

The "seven days" was in answer to the question, how long he had been here. The intention of Mr. D. was to look further into the truth of this story, and see that this boy was provided with a home, but his mind being called to other business for the moment, the boy probably thought his petition was coldly received, and went away.

He was ten or twelve years old, had black hair, sharp, black eyes, was dressed in dark clothes, was a well-spoken. lad, and his story so touched the heart of Mr. D., that he is very anxious to find him. He bas left \$3 with us, either as a reward for estisfactory information, or for the immediate relief of this young Russian, to save him from "the Turks," and for the purpose of giving him a job where he can carn

DEATH FROM HYDROPHORIA.—Caspar Schwabb, a German cooper in the employ of Mr. Horn, of the Sixis Ward, St. Louis, died of hydrophobia, at one of the hospitals on Wednesday. He was bitten nine weeks ago by a rabid dog, and passed successively through every stage of this dreadful disease. While being taken to the hospital last week he seized with his teeth and wounded one of the persons who were assisting to remove him in a furniture car. He leaves a wife and two children.

EUROPE. BY THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

THE TURKISH WAR.

DIPLOMACY AND DANGER.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 9, 1853. On summing up the facts of the campaign from the very confused telegraphic dispatches at hand we find that the Turks have continued to be successful, and that the Russians have failed to retrieve their lost prestige. Ismail Pasha is encamped in and around Kalefat, holding Lesser Wallachia from the Danube to the Shyll, making all direct communication impossible between the Russian army and Servia. Another Turkish corps occupies the position of Turna Severin in Wallachia, opposite Nicopolis, a place until now entirely undisturbed by the Russians. The isles opposite Hirsova are likewise occupied by the Turks, and severe fighting is going on on the Isle of Mokan Oghlu, between Rustchuk and Giurgevo. We do not know precisely whether this island has finally remained in the possession of the Turks, for the telegraphic dispatches are contradictory, but '+ is certain that the first attempts of the Russians to retake this position have completely failed. Should Prince Gorchakoff attack it with all his forces, then the Turks would of course withdraw at once as they did at Oltenitza, in order to earry on the same system of annoyance at some other place. The Russian defeat at Oltenitza has not yet been avenged. In Asia all the endeavors of the Russians to retake either Fort Nicolseff or Shefketil have signally falled. The defeat of Prince Baryatinski at Gumri-which is likewise called Alexandropol-is confirmed, and a new defeat of a Russian column which attempted to cross the Turkish frontier in the direction of Bayazid, has been reported from Constantinople. At sea the fortune of war is equally divided between the two belligerent powers, that is to say, they have displayed the same qualities of bad seamanship. One Russian frigate has been wrecked on the Turkish coast, one steamer with 1,800 soldiers on hoard was sunk by a well-directed cannon ball from the THE QUADRUPLE CONVENTION-ENGLAND coast of Batun, but an Egyptian steamer has been captured by the Russian steam-frigate Wladimir, and a ship loaded with copper for the Turkish Government has likewise been taken. These are the leading features from the seat of war.

As to the diplomatic endeavors for the settlement of the Oriental question at the eleventh hour, all the Min- the Palmerstons and the Aberdeens, to back the Czar isters, with the exception of Lord Aberdeen, are fully aware that they cannot have any serious result; yet they are resolved to try the arrangement in order to comply with the wish of the Queen, who, before having exhausted all the possible means of a peaceful settlement, would not give her assent to measures which must lead to a general war in Europe, and may upset some of the thrones of her cousins. Yet after the discomfiture of the Russians, the Czar must try to reestablish his prestige before he can listen to any proposal-the great opinion of Russia's military superiority must be first restored; and as this is very improbable under the present circumstances, we may fairly conclude that in spite of the sanguine hopes of the Exchange the proposal concocted by the diplomatists of London and Vienna will prove a complete failure.

The Emperor of France continues his warlike preparations. He is ready to send a corps of 30,000 French soldiers to Turkey, and is prepared to attack Austria in Italy as soon as the Emperor at Vieuna declares openly for the Czar. But this is just the difficulty of which the English Government is afraid: it having been for centuries the traditional policy of England to oppose France in extending her influence or direct away either in the Spanish or in the Italian Penincula. The English Ministers prefer to see Italy degraded and tortured by Austrians and all the petty tyrants of Tuscany, Naples, Parma and Modena, rather than thriving under French rule. And yet it is difficult to understand how it can be possible for England to keep Napoleon out of Italy in case of a general war. Lucian Murat, of Florida, has more chances than ever to become King

of Naples, or perhaps of Italy. According to the last telegraphic disputches Abdi Pasha has again advanced in Asia and taken the important town of Akhalzik, which was ceded to Russia in 1829. The Russians have attacked the Turks but were repulsed and pursued to Askan, which is probably a mistake for Atskar, a fort about four miles beyond Akhalrik. Selim Pasha is reported to have stormed the fortress Saffa, but I do not find such a place on my map. The nearest fortress to Nikolaiewsk or to Shefketil, is Poti, not Sails. In any case, it is certain that the Turks are gaining ground, and that the Russians are unable to withstand them. In order to counteract the unfavorable impression made by such tidings on the Russian forces, the papers now reproduce the fact that between the 16th of September and the 7th of October, 16,000 Russians were disembarked on the coast f Transcaucasia. But none of these papers see anyhing so remarkable in the fact that those troops are strendy in the field and have been defeated, and that their landing could not have been opposed, as it took place partly before the declaration of war and partly before the respite given to Prince Gorchakoff for evacuating the Principalities had expired. The continuation of the good luck of the Turks will scarcely promote the pacific solution so highly spoken of by The London Times. The Vicana correspondent of that paper, who is too blind to know the designs of his patrons, tells us plainly that a cooperation of Austria is entirely impossible against Russia, and The Times has serious doubts even in its peaceful leading articles, whether the union just established between the Four Powers" can result in a settlement. "If wisdom and interest prevail." such is the statement of the Thunderer, " the Emperor will yield: if passion and pride, he will persevere: but on that alternative still rests the peace of the world." A poor consolation, after all, for, whoever is acquainted with the real position of Russia, cannot doubt that all her diplomatic successes for the last fifty years have been founded exclusively on her military prestige, on the ultimate success which her armies have had, and on the inveterate belief that Turkey is a dead body without vitality: a sure prey of Russia as soon as she finds it worth her while to confront Europe by taking Constantinople. Now even the short time from October 25, has demolished the prestige of Russia's invincibility and shaken the cenfidence in her power, while the patriotism, valor, and vitality of Turkey have successfully undergone a

never consent to caforce the terms in case Russia should decline them; and as to France, it is reported in all the diplomatic circles that should Lord Aberdeen make concessions to Russia in respect of the Protectorate over the Oriental Church, the Emperor of France will immediately withdraw from the union, since he has a new proof of the hostility of the Czar in the fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists. The Fusion—a Belgian, Austrian and Russian scheme -seems not to have had its proper effect in France. Guizot, the old traitor of Ghent, is, of course, fally satisfied with it, but Thiers and Dupin, who were per

sonally attached to the Orleans family and represent

the opinions of the Duckess of Orleans, protest against simple return to the provisions of the peace of Virana.

serious trial. Under such circumstances it is impossi-

ble for the Czar to agree to a settlement, which puts a

barrier to his ambitious plans upon the East. A settle-

avenged by Russia is equal to an abdication of Rus-

cy pursued ever since the accession of Peter the Great

gueity to prophecy that such an arrangement is impos-

But even that union of the Four Powers, the masterpiece

of Aberdeenian and Belgian policy, is only a verbal

union, since Austria has already declared that she will

the ta. one. It requires, indeed, little political sa-

ble, and that there is no other alternative than a war.

classes and the priestly aristocratic faction of the landowners. The inauguration of the statue of Marshal into an Austrian province-all these "territorial ar-Ney gave an appropriate occasion for M. Dupin to express his sentiments in a public speech. Dopin, as it is well known was the counsel of the unfortunate Marshal, and made in 1815 an eloquent speech before the Chamber of Peers, who sentenged the hero to be shot. Dupin in a very clever way has now charged the older branch of the Bourbons with the blood of Nev. when in allusion to the Fusion he exclaimed. "Marshal Ney was a holocaust offered to foreign vengeance and internal reliction. It was the tricolor specificad to the white flag." In receinding France of the worst days of the Restoration he, of course, implied that the tricolor can never unite with the white flag, and that, in fact, the Fasion is not a real Fusion, as it does not unite the friends of the Clerical Legizimists, who do not disguise their abro-Intistic and aristocratic tendencies, with those who saw in Louis Philippe the representative of the moneyed interest and of the middle classes. The visit of the Duke de Nemeurs to Frehaderf is therefore only the accession of a few persons to legitimacy; and in case the Comte de Paris should in a few years give his assent to the act of his uncle, the Fusion will drive the middle classes gither into the camp of the Imperialists or into that of the moderate Republicans. The event has not deprived Napoleon of any power; he does not fear the effeté parties residing at Frohsforf and Claremont. His real danger is from the Republicans, and since, by a strange combination of circumstances, the interest of Republicars-in so far as a successful revolution in Paris would turn France for a while into a second-rate. power and give time to the Czar to settle the Eastern question in his own way—an outbreak in Paris is by no

The King of Sweden recommends temperates to his people, and is providing for the destiny of his country against Russia. This is a good sign of the times.

AND THE WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 9, 1853.

Your readers have followed, step by step, the diplomatic movements of the Collition Cabinet, and they will not be surprised at any new attempt, on the part of under the pretext of protecting Turkey and securing the peace of Europe. Even the resurrection of a Viema conference or of a London Congress they are fully prepared for. The Metropolitan Stock Exchange was first informed by The Morning Chronicle, on Friday last, of England having succeeded in Inducing Austria and Prussin to support the Western Powers in their attempt at a new mediation between the belligerent parties Then came The Morning Post with the news of "this 'attempt" and with the consolatory announcement that in this attempt the cooperation of Prussia and Austria has been sought and obtained, and the four Powers have signed a protocol, engaging them, implicitly, to maintain the present territorial distribution of Europe, and inviting the belligerent Powers to come to an amicable adjustment of their differences by means of an European conference. The first step that will be taken in consequence of this proceeding of the four Powers, will be to ascertain the views of Turkey on the bases upon which she will allow negotiations for an arrangement of the Eastern dispute to be conducted. This clearly ascertained, the four Powers will then invite Russia to state her views in regard to the bases of the proposed arrangement, and then both Powers will be requested to sand plenipotentiaries to a conference of the great Powers, at some time and place to be hereafter determined upon. The Car's dignity might be preserved while

the intercets of Turkey would be fully upheld in the first place by a treaty between Turkey and Russia of amtity and peace and of commerce, stipulating for a due protection of the subjects of either state within the territories of the other, and, in the second place, by a treaty between the Sultan and the live Fowers, such a treaty as that of the Dardanelles of 1841, in which the Sultan should undertake to respect the existing constitutions and and in which he should bind himself as in the treaty · Kainardji, but this time to Europe, and not to Rus-" sia-specially to protect the Christian religion within " his dominions." At last came the thunderer of Print-House-square, announcing in a first edition that the alliance between the four Powers had been definitively concluded, and that they had hid down conditions which Russia and the Porte would, if necessary, " be forced to 'accept." Instantly the funds rose; but the satisfaction of the stock jobbers proved short lived, as the same Times announced in its second edition that the four Powers had indeed drawn up a protocol and presented the draft of a collective note, without having, however, bound themselves to enforce its acceptance. Down went the funds again. At last the "startling news" was reduced to the old story of the resurrection of the dead body of the late Vienna Conference-it would be preposterous to speak of its ghost,-and a telegraphic ispatch confirmed the report that "the Conference of the four Powers at Vienna had on the 6th forwarded to Constantinople another proposal for the arrangement of the pending differences founded on a new project, and that negotiations for peace will continue, even though hestilities should not be suspended." On the very eve of war the Vienna Conrence, that retrospective Pythia had just preposed to Turkey to accept Prince Menchikoff's ultimatum. After the first defeat Russia had undergone, England and France took up Rechid Pasha's answer to Prince Menchikoff's ultimatum. What phase of the past transactions they will now have arrived at in their retrograde movement, it is impossible to predict. The Augsburger Zeitung states that the new propositions of the Conference express the desire of the four Powers to "prevent war." A startling novelty this!

Insipid, as all this diplomatic gossip may appear at a moment, when the status que has been supplanted by a status belli, we must not forget that the hidden intentions of the British Cabinet transpire through these fantastical projects of conferences and Congresses: that the ministerial papers throw out their welers to ascertain how far the Ministry may venture to go; and that the unfounded rumors of to-day more than once have foreshadowed the events of to morrow. So much is sure, that if not accepted by Austria, the quadruple alliance has been proposed by England with a view to enterce upon Turkey the resolutions to be agreed upon by the four powers. If no alliance has been concluded, a "protocol" has at least been signed by the four powers, establishing the principles upon which to conduct the transactions. It is no less sure that the Vienna Conference, which prevented Turkey from moving till the Russian army had occupied the Principalities and reached the frontiers of Bulgaria, has again resumed its work and already dispatched a new note to the Sultan. That the step from a Vienna conference to a European Congress, at London, is by no means a great one, was proved in 1839 at the epoch of Mehemet All's insurrection. The Congress pursuing its work of "paciacation," while Russia pursued her war against Turkey, would be but a repetition of the London Congress of 1827-29, resulting in the destruction of the Turkish fleet, at Navarino, and the loss of Turkish independence, by the treaty of Adrianople. The bases upon which the British Cabinet have proposed, and the other powers agreed to conduct negotiations, are clearly indicated by Ministerial papers. Maintenance of the " present territorial distribution of Europe." It would

the submission of the younger branch to the older, in so The extinction of the Kingdom of Poland, the possesfar as it may be taken for a union between the middle | sion of the months of the Danube by Hussia, the incorporation of Cracow, the transformation of Hungary "rangements" have never been sunstioned by any Esropean Congress. A sanction, then, of the present "territorial distribution of Europe" would be, instead of a simple admission of Turkey to the treaty of Vicana, as is pretended, rather a sanction of all the violations of that treaty by Russia and Austria, since 1830. "A " treaty of amity, and peace, and commerce between Russia and Turkey "- such are the identical terms in the preamble of the trefities of Kainardji, Adrianople and Unklar Skelessi. "A treaty like that of the Dardanelles of 1841," says the Palmerstonian paper. Exactly so. A treaty like that which excluded Europe from the Dardanelles and transformed the Euxine into a Russian lake. But, mys The Times, why should we not stipulate for the free entrance of the Dardanelles for men of war, and the free navigation of the Danube. . But read the letter addressed by Lord Palmerston in September, 1839, to Mr. Bulwer, the then Euroy at Paris, and we shall find that similar hopes were held out at that "The Sultan, bound to respect the existing

But these existing constitutions distribute the sorereignty over the provinces between the Czar and the Sultan, and they have, till now, never been acknowledged by any European Congress. The new Congress then, would add to the de facto protectorate of Russia the Czar has become identical with that of the Franch over Turkish provinces, the sanction of Europe. The Sulfan would then be bound not to the Czar, but to Europe, to protect "the Christian religion within his "dominions." That is to say, the right of interference between the Sultan and his Christian subjects by foreign powers, would become a paragraph of European international law, and, in case of any new conflicts occurring. Europe would be bound by treaty to back the pretentions of Russia, who, as a party to the treaty, would have a right to interpret in her sense, the protection to be asked for by the Christians in the Sultan's dominions. The new treaty, then, as projected by the coalition cabinet, and as explained by its own organs, is the most comprehensive plas of European surrender to Russia, ever conceived, and a wholesale sanction of all the changes brought about by the counter revolutious since 1830. There is, therefore, uo occasion for throwing up caps and being astonished at the change of the policy of Austria a change as The Moraing Post feigus to believe, "effected suddenly within the last ten days." As to Bonaparte, whatever his ulterior designs may be, for the moment the Parvenu Emperor is content enough to climb up into the heaven of the old legitimate powers, with Turkey as his ladder.

constitutions of the Principalities and Servia."

The views of the Collition Cabinet are clearly expressed by The Guardian, the ministerial weekly paper:

pressed by The Guardian, the ministerial weelthy paper:

"To trent Russia as a beaten enemy and fancy we have betty the throat because Russian troops have been folied at the trendless of Oltenitas and some forts captured on the Black Sea, is simply ridicalous, these petty losses would in themselves but exasperate her pride and indispose her to treat till she could do so on better terms. But sovereigns like other men are governed by mixed matives. The Crar is a proof and passionate, but he is also a prodect man. He is engaged in a quarrel in which he may lose and cannot gain. His policy is that of his predecessors, who have throughout gained more by threatening than by waging war, and whose steady and underivating system of encroselment had in it a vein of clastic pliability, which enabled them to avoid great deathers and even to there are recesses to projuste account. The preliminary resolution of the four powers, that no change shall be made or permitted in the territorial arrangements of Europh, appears to be based on this radiocal view of his position and policy. It will disappoint those who see in imagination the feet of England on his needs, or who suffer themselves to be misled by the chimerical nonsense of the Protectionist papers. But the business in hand is not the Protectionist papers. But the business in hand is not the Russian sense of course, the establishment, as far as possible, of that durable peace for which the French Soldier-Envey pledness his master's honor to the Saltan. And the cassing greats, we may be sure, will not be a mere restoration of the same more footing the relations of Tarkey with Enverse and of the Turkish Government with its Christian subjects, aftempt—for, settle it so durably as we may, any arrangement footing the relations of Tarkey with Enverse and of the Turkish Government with its Christian subjects, aftempt—for, settle it so durably as we may, any arrangement however, is the thing now practicable and treadful.

The ultimate object, then, the powers aim at, is

The ultimate object, then, the powers aim at, is to help the Czar " to turn minor reverses to profitable "account," and "to leave no Turkish Empire in Europe." The provisional arrangement will of privileges of the Danubian Principalities and of Servia, course, prepare that ultimate consummation as far as " the thing is now practicable." Some circumstances, however, have singularly confounded the calculations of the Coalition politicians.

There is intelligence of new victories gained by Tur-key on the chores of the Black Sea and on the frontiers of Georgia. There is, on the other hand, a perempory assertion representing the whole army in Poland as under orders for the Pruth, while we are informed from the frontiers of Poland that "in the night from the from the frontiers of Poland that "in the night from the
"22d and 24th ult., the brinks, or levy of men for the
"army, took place, and in piaces, where formerly one
"or two men were taken, eight or ten have now
"been drawn." This, at least, proves little confidence
on the part of the Czar in the pacifying genius of the
four Powers. The official decirration on the part of
Austria "that no alliance had been concluded between
"the four Couris," proves on her part that, willing as
she is to enforce conditions upon Turkey, she dares not assume even the appearance of coercing the Czar to submit to conditions projected in his own interest. Lastly, the Sultan's reply to the French Embassador that "at present an amicable arrangement is quite unacceptable without the complete abandoment by
Ruesia of the pretensions which she has raised and
without the immediate evacuation of the principalities, has struck the Congress-mongers like a thunderbolt, and the organ of the crafty and experienced
Palmerston now frankly tells the other fellows of the
brotherhead the following piece of truth:
"To the immediate evacuation of the Principalities and that "at present an smicable arrangement is quite un-

"To the immediate wax cation of the Principalities and the total abandonment of all her claims. Russia cannot submit without a loss of dignity and influence which it is foolish to suppose a power of her magnitude will endure without a desperate struggle. For this present attempt at negotiation we are sorry, therefore, that we can only prog-netteste failure."

sticate failure.

Defeated Russia can secept no negotiations at all. The business in hand is, therefore, to turn the balance of war. But how to effect this, but by enabling Russia to gain time! The only thing she wants is procrastination, time to lovy new troops, to distribute them throughout the empire—to concentrate them, and to stop the war with Turkey till she has done with the step the war with Turkey till she has done with the mountaineers of Caucasus. In this way the chances of Russia may improve, and the attempt at negotiation "may be successful when Russia proves victorious instead of defeated." Accordingly, as stated by the Vienna Ostdeutsche Poet, and the ministerial Morning Chronicle, England has urged on Turkey the propriety of consenting to a three month's armistice. Lord Redellife had a five hour's interview with the Sultan and the contract of the propriety for the purpose of obtaining from His Highness that consent to the suggested armistics which his ministers had refused, and the result was, that an ex traordinary council of ministers was convened to take the matter into consideration. The Porte definitively refused to secode to the proposed armistice, and could not accede to it without openly betraying the Odeman copie. "In the present state of feeling," remarks the copy's Times, "it will not be easy to bring the pretentions of the Porte within the bounds of moderate "ticm." The Porte is immoderate enough to under-stand that it is perfectly irreconcilable with the dignity of the Czar to be defeated, and that it must therefore grant him a three month's armistice in order to frus-trate its own success, and to help him to become again victorious and "magnanimous." All hope of bringing victorious and "magnanimous." All hope of bringing about the three menth's armistice has not yet been parted with. "Possibly," says The Times, "an armistice recommended by the four powers may fare better." The good-natured Morang Advertiser is "unwilling to assume that these representations are cor-rect," because "a more direct attempt to betray the Otteman cause into the hands of the Czar, or ope better adapted to answer that purpose, could not bate been devised by the most ingenious mind." The have been devised by the most ingenious mind." The entidence of the radical Morning Advertiser in "the henor and the good faith" of Palmerston, and its ignonce of the history of England's diplomatic past, seem

that those very victualler's themselves write from time to time the editorial articles.

While England is thus occupied at Constantinople and Vienna, the outpost of Russia, let us see how on the other hand, the Russians manage affairs in Engbe a great mistake to consider this proposition as a

qually incommensurable. This paper being the property of the Licensed Victualier's Association, I suspect

I have already, in a previous letter, informed your readers that at this very epoch, when the Coalition feighs to threaten Russia in the Black Sea, Russian men-of-war, the two frigates Aggress and Naare fitting out in the Queen's dock yards at Ports-On Saturday last we were informed by Tas Merging Herald and The Daily Nees, that ex sailors had excaped from the Russian frigate Aurora, and nearly reached from the Russian Irigate Arrora and an officer of the Russian Irigate Arrora and an English inspector of police, brought back to Portsmouth, placed on board the Victorious—an English ship occupied by the crew of the Aurora. while out fitting—subjected to cruel, corpored pumbb-ment and placed in iceas. When this became known es, some gentlemen obtained, through the instrumentality of Mr. Charles Ronalds, solicitor, a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Rear-Admiral Martin, some other English officers of the navy, and to the Emission Captain, Commander of the frighte Aurora, ordering them to bring the six sailors before the Lord Chief-Justice of England. The English dock-yard authorities declined to obey the writ, the English Captain appealing to the Vice-Admiral and the Vice-Admiral the Admiral, and the Admiral feeling himself obsiger to communicate with the Lord of the Admiralty, the famous Sir James Graham, who, ten years before, in the case of the Bandieras, placed the British Post-Of-fice at the service of Metternich. As to the Russian Captain, although the Queen's writ was served on him n board the English ship the Victorious, and though on board the English ship the Victorious, and today, he was fully informed of its nature by an interpretor, he threw it contemptacusly from the vessel, and when thrust through a port-hole, it was thrown out again.

"It," said the Eussian captain, "it came from Her Majesty in reality, it would be sent to his Embassa-dor or Consul." The Consul being absent, the Vice Consul refused to interfere. On Dec. 6, rish writs the consultance of the same authorities at Portsmouth. were served on the naval authorities at Portsmouth. commanding them in the Queen's name to produce not only the six men in question before the Lord Chief Jus-tice, but the Russian captain also. Instead of the writ being complied with, the Admiralty used every effort to tow the ship out of the harbor and to get her to sea, and the other day, the Aurora, Capt. Islamatif, was seen, by daylight, sailing for the Pacific, defying the writ of the habeas corpus. In the meantime, as we are informed, by yesterday's Daily News, "the Russian "corvette, Navarino, is still in dock, undergoing a thor-ough re-caulking and repair. A number of dockyard

men are engaged on her."

Now mark in what manner this "startling" case has been dealt with by the Ministerial Press.

The Mernedy Caronicle, the Peclite organ, chose to

remain silent, its own Graham being the most com-promised man in the whole affair. The Palmerstonian Morning Post was the first to break silence, as its Lord could not let escape such an occasion of proving his mastership in making pleasant apparently difficult cases. The whole case, it stated, was greatly exaggecases. The whole case, it stated, was given, because the authority of the Russian Captain, who ordered them to be cruelly flegged and hulked, "these seamen "say that they did not desert from their own inclinations." tion, but were inveigled away by persons who intro-duced themselves to them in the streets." These scan en having also contrived against their inclination seamen having also contrived against the following and against the orders of the klussian Captain to get where at Portsmeuth, "made them intoxicated and then teek them away in a carriage, up the country," and then deserted the deserters, "giving them directions how to get to London, with the address of some persons, to whom to go when there. The abound story is vented by the Palmerstonian organ with a view to in duce the public to believe, that the "deserters gave "themselves up to the Police," a lie too gross to be reccheed by The Toucs itself. The whole affair insinuates The Post, with a great show of moral indigna-tion, was got up by some Polish refugees, who, pro-bebly, intended wounding the feelings of Lord Pai-

mersten's magnanimous master.

Another ministerial organ, The Globe, states that the plea that a foreigner is only bound to recognize processes coming to him from the minister of his own "country is manifestly untenable; otherwise, any
"country is manifestly untenable; otherwise, any
"foreigners in a British scaport could break our law
and could be brought under no responsibility, except
"by the intervention of an Embassador." The Globe arrives therefore at the moderate conclusion that the reply of the Russian captain to the clerk who served on
him the writ of habeas country. him the writ of bubens corpus " is not perfectly satis-

sim the writ of babens corpus "is not periocity sailshectory." But in human matters it would be idle to
a pire to snything like perfection.
"If the Russian captain had hanged them (viz., the
six recaptured sailors) all at the yard-arm of his frignate the next norming, he would have been altogether
"beyond the centrol of the English haw," exclaims The
Times. And why this? Because in the treaty of
navigation concluded between Russia and Great
Britain in 1849 (under the direction of Lord Palmerston) there is a provision to this effect:
"The Consuls, Vice Consuls, and commercial agents of
the high centracting parties, residing in the dominions of
the other, shall receive from the local authorities such
resistance as can by law be given them, for the receivery
of describers from the ships of war or merchant vessels of
their respective countries."

their respective countries."

But, good Times, the question is exactly what assistance the English authorities were warranted by law to give the Russian Captain. As to the Russian authorities themselves, "sending their vessels to England to be repaired at this crisis in political affairs," it appears to The Times. "to be an act of great indelicacy and bad "taste," and it thinks, "the position, in which the "efficers of these vessels have been placed here, is that of spies." But, it says, "the British Government "could no more forcibly express its contempt for such "politics," than by admitting the Russian spies into the Queen's own dockyards "even at some public incon-"venience," by placing at at their disposal British menof war, employing the dock yard men, paid out of the pockets of the British people, in their service and firing parting salutes to them, when they run away after taving insulted the laws of England. KARL MARK.

POSITION OF THE COMBATANTS. Several lettless from the military correspondent of The Moraing Chronsels appear in that journal. They are written from Turtukai. Under date of Nov. 9, the correspondent says that since the 4th all has been peace and quietness, save the exchange of a shot or two between an Albanian irregular and a Cossack.

On the arternoon of the 10th he writes:

As had been anticipated the Passient has

"As had been anticipated, the Russians have concen-"As had been anticipated, the Kussans have consentrated their forces opposite Silistria and Rutsehals, the points whereat demonstration of crossing was made. Between this and Bacharest they have likewise schelloads their troops, in order to resist any serious attempt at invasion. They will be disappointed so think the world in eamp) if they anticipate any further advance on Omer Pasia's part this season. The weather has for the last two days, commencing about 3 P. M. yesterday, been of the most dismal description—a slow, wetting rain failing continually. This has rendered the roads maddy to a degree, budged Turkish mud is an item of such serious conthe most dismal description—a slow, wetting rain taking continually. This has rendered the roads maddy to a degree; indeed Turkish mud is an item of such serious consequence to the inhabitants of this latitude as to have caused certain, habitiments appropriate to its regulation to become about this season the fashionable wear. Loag boots, lined with some water-proof substance, cavelop the nether man, sheady protected by inside boots of a warm cloth. There, again, are drawn over a pair of woolen

"Being on the subject of dress, it may be well to wells a word or two as regards the equipment of the Russian foot soldier. He is positively made a besat of burden. His pouch for ammunition contains 60 rounds; Frames and England think 40 quite enough to strain the shoulders of their infantry on a campaign. A knapsack, similar to that of most continental nations—of calf or builder skin, with bair on—contains his coarse shirt or shirts, &c., with the ridiculous paraphernalia for a campaign of button steks, brushes, &c., of which a good deal is made in the barrack yards of England as well as in Russia. A pair of heavy drossbelts support the pouch, sword and bayonet, great coat and blanket—in the former he fought, by theway; while the letter render the pack on his shoulders a still greater intrediment to his movements as a combinant; and finally, the unfortunate man carries a bag of about five or air inches in diameter, by one foot three inches long, filled with crumbs of the blackest bread. The ration of hread is served out in loaves or pieces of loaves; but when about to proceed on a march on service it is broken up into crumbs about the size of a pas, for convenience of carriage by the soldier. In appearance the bag is somewhat like a long 24 pounder cartridge, the bread inside being about the color of over burnt coffee.

On the 11th, at noon, he says—"It has been just an-Being on the subject of dress, it may be well to write

On the 11th, at noon, he says—"It has been just announced that the army goes into winter quarters to-morrow, and that the troops on the other side are to be withdrawn. The Eussian squadrons may be seen at this
mement watching the Turkish proceedings." From the letter of the 13th we extract the following

From the letter of the 15th we extract the following:

"The campaign for the season may be said to be at an end. Farly on the morning of yesterday the snow commenced falling, and the high bank upon which this town is situated was quite white, the thermometer falling to 385 Feb. On the same morning the Rassians awoke, and found the tents of the quarantine station struck, and the place evacuated—burning, too, in several parts. About 10 A. M. a squadron of Cossacks tanched down to reconneitre it, and when within some 100 yards or so of the paraget, a single gun opened spon them from this bank. Before the sound could have even reached them, they turned and fied incontinearly. These gentry have the highest respect for their seemy's artillery. During the day two or three Cossacks hung about the entrendment. burning with cuniceiry to investigate what Turkish fortifications were like, out, seeing it burning with something still more ardent, and fancying that they must a rat in the shape of mines, thought that prudence was the better part of valor, and contented themselves with an outside view. Later still some squadrons of cavalry, with a couple of horse artiflery guns, came down to reconnoire the state of affairs at the tete de poat. A few rounds of shot satisfied them that they were not wanted, and not wishing, possibly, to thrust their society on the new arrivals, left them in

Menchikoff, that he had only to menace Turkey to official Menchikoff, that he had only to menace Turkey to official all and even more than he desired; that the western powers would not only afford no succor to the Salian, but would leave him exposed to all the danger he would necessarily incur by a refusal; that if France manifested any wigh to come to his aid she would be deterred from following it up by the certainty that she would be left alone in her sympathy; in fact, that there was not the slightest chance of Turkey showing any serious resistance, if Russia, spake loud enough to her. The Emperor Nicholas, thus deceived on all hands—though, no doubt, his advisors believed all they said—followed up his formidable preparations, menaced and builted his best, and, at leagth found himself in a position which has every day become critical, and from which there appeared soon no escape without hamiliation. This view of the case corresponds exactly with what I have mentioned many manths since. Events have turned out so contrary to what His Majesty anticipated, and the predictions of his advisors have been as extraordinary he should feel his disappointment keenly, and vent his wrath on those who first suggested and afterwards encouraged him to pecsist in this unfortenate affair.

The Vienna news sheet called the Fremders Blatt learns from the Dannbe, that the Turkish forces are than distributed. In Kalafai Widdin and the neighborhood, So.000 4mm, 6,000 of whom are cavalry, and 2,000 artiller man. The number of guns is given at 200, but this, as

tributed: In Kaiafia Widdin and the neighborhood, 50,000 men, 6,000 of whom are cavalry, and 2,000 artillers man. The number of guns is given at 230, but this, as well as the number of men, is evidently oxaggerated. At Rahova are 5,000 irregulars and 2,000 regulars, at Nicopolis, 10,000 men, at Sistow, 5,000; in and acount Rustchnk, 20,000; in and near Silstria, 15,000, at Rassova, 11,000; at Hirsova, and lower down the Danube, 18,000. This would make a total of 135,000 men. The Russian troops are sold to be placed thus: At Braila, 10,000 men, 5,000; opposite Isakischi, 6,000; from Braila down to Oltenitra, 27,800; at Gintgevo, 5,000 between Ginggevo and Clitenitra, 27,800; at Gintgevo, 5,000 between Ginggevo and Clitenitra, 15,000; above Turns, "where a short time since "a rather important affair took place" 10,000; in Karakal, a rather important affair took place. 10,000: in Karakal, 6,000 and in Krejova, 5,000. This, without the Cossauka, would be 94,500, but, even with the resoftonements, the Russian force of able-bodied men in the Principalities can-

GREAT BRUTAIN.

FACTS AND VIEWS IN IRELAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.
DUBLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1853. Every where the people are coming up on the arena, to bear their share in the struggle for the mastery; and seen will there be required as great a change in the Commons themselves, as there was when the Commons were recognized at all as a distinct order in the State. The effort of the masses to be represented, as they are taxed,—without the privilege being dependent on education, or property in the Savings' Banks which are the favorite limitations of the franchise in the forthcoming reference of the Reform Bill,—the contest of the tecant reform of the Reform Bill,—the contest of the tenant farmers for their share of the produce of the earth, the result of labor and skill, while the landlord gets his as proprietor of the soil, and the claim of the opera-tives to higher wages as the manfacturing capitalists get larger profits,—so that while the millocrats amass hundreds of thousands, the work people may be able to lay aside semething for sickness and age,—all tend to the same point, and originate in the same principle. That principle is—that it is time to put an end to the state of things in which the people were guithing in the

That principle fs—that it is time to put an end to the state of things in which the people were nothing in that State—unrecognized, except se doomed to toil for the wealth, comfort, and power of the aristocrats. And that point is, to give the people their due place and importance in the commenwealth.

There is no sign of peace between the masters and workmen in England. In some places there is a truce, the club funds being exhausted, and the alternative being the work-house. But suppose that alternative had been adopted? The mill-owners would then be paying in rates, without work, what they refused to pay in wages. It it were said there is work, can the work-men be compelled to accept it on wages to which they object, or if they decline be refused the workhouse? And if they refuse, and work-house is refused them, it is time to look at the consequences. About half a million has been spent, and the strike continues in Presten. There must be legislation here, as well as on the hard questien, and the problem is not an easy one, how to protect the rights of capital and equitably satisfy the claims of labor. It is not a healthy state of society when people look for the preservation of tranquillity when people lock for the preservation of tranquilli-ty, in a time of outward peace, to the army and the police. In case of war or invasion the consequences would be dreadful.

There are some analogous points, in the war of the

Churches, to that of the Potentates. They are pretty equally matched, now that death and emigration have so reduced the population of Ireland. The warfare is and relatived in proposal of the one side, there is no end to the complaints of "proselytizing" by means of "Souperism," undue influence, bribery, and misrepresentation of the Roman Catholic religion, priests, nuns, and the whole ritual service and past history. On the other, there is no end to the complaints of "persecu-"tion", of the missionaries and convents, by the mis-guided rabble, and that juries, influenced by the clargy. will not do justice to them when they bring their "persecutors" into court; and that police magistrates prohibit the circulation of their "bills," and commissioners pull down their placards. Accordingly a great meeting in Exeter Hall has appealed to the Queen,

meeting in Exeter Hall has appeared to the Queez, through her Secretary of State.

There is, however, not a little internal dissension on both sides. The Archbishop of Dublin has withdrawn his license from the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, one of the curates of St. Stepheu's Chapel, for signing the Pusorite protest against Bishop Gobat of Jorusalem, whose

both sides. The Archbishop of Dublin has withdrawa his license from the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, one of the curates of St. Stephen's Chappel, for signing the Pusoyite protest against Bishop Gobat of Jorusalem, whose proceedings, though prenounced schismatical by that protest, are approved by the two Primates of Canterbury and Armech, and the two Archbishops of York and Dublin; and the Primate has removed the Rev. Mr. Williams from his poet as Principal of the Collage of St. Columba, for the same reason. I do not suppose there are a dozen other Puscyite clergymen in Ireland. And in England the Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston, has withheld the "Queen's Letter" from the "Society for Propagating the "Gospel," and from the "National Society"—which asset to be issued ordering a collection in all the churches and chapele of the establishment—on the ground of the Pusoyite influence paramount in the councils of these institutions.

And on the other side, the "Irish Party," that some time ago mustered between fifty and sixty M. P.'s, and, standing on the ground of independent opposition, seemed equally to carry with it the Hierarchy and Clergy as well as the people—now reduced to about a dozen, reveals discussion in the Roman Catholic Church; for while the curates, and those that were of the "Young Ireland" party, support them, the great body of the Bishops and Clergy are with those that support the Government. This was evident at the last far famed Cloumel nomination of election candidates; when these meo—or their loaders, Lucas Doffy and Gray—acting on the course chalked out by the "Party" when it was entire—went down to compel any proposed candidate to take their plofice, and to "sit" and voto" with the party; and when John O'Counell and proposed candidate to take their plofice, and to "sit" and voto" when the service was in Dubhin the other day, at the great meeting in Demanck at. Church in Ireland. Nor less evident was it in Dubhin the other propose and the charge of the Engeneral Seventy but as reputalizing their assump